

The following is copied from the description given of the bird in the 'Bulletin' of the B.O.C.:—

“*SAXICOLA CUMMINGI.* (Plate III.)

“*Adult.* Closely allied to *S. xanthoprymna* H. & E., but distinguished by having the basal part of the tail-feathers rusty red like the upper tail-coverts, instead of white. From *S. maesta* to be at once distinguished by having the top of the head and nape brownish grey like the back, the rump and upper tail-coverts rusty, and the rufous on the outer tail-feathers extending to within 0·7 inch of the extremity. Total length 6·5 inches, culmen 0·78, wing 3·7, tail 2·45, tarsus 0·95.

“*Hab.* Fao, Persian Gulf (*W. D. Cumming*).”

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IV.—*Results of an Ornithological Journey through Colombia and Ecuador.*—Part IV. By WALTER GOODFELLOW, F.Z.S.

[Continued from 'The Ibis,' 1901, p. 715.]

Family DENDROCOLAPTIDÆ.

250. *UPUCERTHIA EXCELSIOR* (Scl.).

Four ♂ s, 2 ♀ s, from Pichiucha, Pedregal, and Corazón. Met with singly in lonely situations, at altitudes of about 13,000 feet, on stony or lava-covered ground. The stomachs contained small beetles and other insects.

251. *LEPTASTHENURA ANDICOLA* (Scl.).

Three ♂ s, 2 ♀ s, from the Volcan de Pichincha, 14,500 feet, and the Mojanda Pass, North Ecuador, at a similar altitude. These birds fly close along the top of the “páramo” grass, settling on any plant that will bear their weight. At night they retire under the tufts of grass or into the crevices of rocks to sleep. The stomachs contained moths, beetles, and seeds.

252. *SYNALLAXIS FRONTALIS ELEGANTIOR.*

*Synallaxis elegantior* Scl. Cat. Am. B. p. 151.

*Synallaxis frontalis* Scl. Cat. Birds, xv. p. 39.

Two ♂ s, 1 ♀ . Gualea, West Ecuador.

253. *SYNALLAXIS PUDICA* Scl.

One male, from San Nicolas, West Ecuador, shot on an ants' nest.

254. *SYNALLAXIS GULARIS* Lafr.

Three ♂s, 2 ♀s, from the western side of Corazón, at about 10,000 feet.

255. *SYNALLAXIS FULIGINOSA* Lafr.

Three ♂s, 3 ♀s. Santo Domingo and Gualea. These birds were numerous at the former place, in the clearing among the rotten tree-trunks. By knocking an ants' nest to pieces, we managed to attract many of them and other kindred species. The colour seems to vary with age.

+256. *SYNALLAXIS ERYTHROPS* Scl.

Four ♂s, 4 ♀s, from Intag, Gualea, and San Nicolas, West Ecuador.

257. *SYNALLAXIS FLAMMULATA* Jard.

One male and one female from Pichincha, 11,500 feet. The female appears to have a much shorter wing than the male, and the bright yellow spot on the base of the lower mandible of a much paler shade.

258. *THRIPOPHAGA GUTTULIGERA* Scl.

Two ♂s from Papallacta, Eastern Andes, 11,500 feet.

259. *PSEUDOCOLAPTES BOISSONEAUTI* (Lafr.).

Two ♂s, 4 ♀s, 2 ♂ jr. Pichincha, Corazón, and Valle de Viciosa. Common on both sides of Ecuador at altitudes of between 12,000 and 14,500 feet. They frequent both stony ground and the "páramo" grass region. At night they retire to holes in the banks or "quebradas," or under tufts of grass. They have a particularly mournful note, which they utter incessantly in the early morning, even before the break of day, and again in the evening until it is quite dark: while this cry, heard all over the high regions of Ecuador, became associated in our minds with frost and snow. They were very tame, and would allow us to approach within a few yards of them. I think that this must be the bird which Sir Martin Conway mentions in his book on the Bolivian

Andes under the name of the "*Sintenella*," the cry of which, he says, "was one of the earliest sounds heralding the dawn."

260. *THRIPADECTES FLAMMULATUS* (Eyt.).

One male from Gualea, West Ecuador. Apparently rare in that locality. It was shot in the very early morning feeding on the berries of a low bush.

261. *ANCISTROPS STRIGILATUS* (Spix).

*Ancistrops lineaticeps* Scl. & Salv. Nomencl. p. 65.

A male from the Coca, Rio Napo, where the bird frequents the clearings.

+262. *AUTOMOLUS PALLIDIGULARIS* Lawr.

A male specimen from the Upper Napo appears to belong to this species.

263. *AUTOMOLUS SUBULATUS* (Spix).

One male and two females from the Suno and Coca rivers, Rio Napo. Lower mandible yellow; upper mandible brown.

264. *PHILYDOR COLUMBIANUS* Cab.

One male from Intag, Western Ecuador.

265. *ANABAZENOPS TEMPORALIS* Scl.

Three males from Intag, West Ecuador.

+266. *ANABAZENOPS SUBALARIS* Scl.

A single male shot on the west side of Pichincha at about 9000 feet altitude.

+267. *XENOPS RUTILUS* (Licht.).

A male from Baeza, East Ecuador.

+268. *XENOPS GENIBARBIS* Ill.

One male and two females, from the forests of Santo Domingo.

+269. *MARGARORNIS BRUNNESCENS* Scl.

A male from Baeza, altitude 5500 feet.

270. *MARGARORNIS STELLATA* Scl. & Salv.

A male from near Intag, West Ecuador.

## 271. MARGARORNIS PERLATA (Less.).

*Margarornis perlata* Scl. Cat. Birds, xv. p. 121.

Three males and three females from Pichincha, West Ecuador, and a similar series from Papallacta, East Ecuador, at altitudes above 11,000 feet, where we found them frequenting the scanty bushes growing in the more sheltered "quebradas" or volcanic rents on the bleak mountain-sides. The bushes are thickly covered with moss, among which these birds hunt for their insect-prey. Those from the Eastern Andes appear to have slightly longer tails.

## 272. MARGARORNIS GUTTATA Lawr.

*Margarornis guttata* Scl. Cat. Birds, xv. p. 123.

One male from Pichincha, and a male and female from Papallacta. The two last-named specimens vary somewhat from the western by being more reddish brown about the lower part of the breast and vent; the throat is lighter, of a dirty white, and the whole of the back more speckled. Like *M. perlata*, this bird frequents the weather-beaten moss-covered trees in the "quebradas."

## †273. GLYPHORHYNCHUS CUNEATUS (Licht.).

A male and a female from the forests of Santo Domingo.

## 274. DENDROCINCLA TYRANNINA Lafr.

One male from Nanegal, West Ecuador.

## †275. DENDROCINCLA OLIVACEA Lawr.

*Dendrocincla olivacea* Scl. Cat. B. xv. p. 166.

A male and a female from Santo Domingo.

## 276. DENDROCINCLA sp. inc.

A female from the Coca, Upper Napo. This species is closely allied to *D. longicauda*, but is much smaller.

## 277. DENDROCOLAPTES RADIOLATUS Scl. &amp; Salv.

A male from Archidona, East Ecuador.

## 278. DENDROCOLAPTES VALIDUS (Tsch.).

One male from Baeza, East Ecuador. Maxilla horn-coloured; mandible yellowish horn-coloured.

279. *XIPHOCOLAPTES PROMEROPHIRHYNCHUS* (Less.).

A male from the forests of Baeza, East Ecuador. Shot on an ants' nest in a tree. This bird has a curiously loud call-note, which can be heard a long distance off.

+280. *DENDRORNIS ERYTHROPYGIA* Scl.

Two males from Baeza, East Ecuador.

+281. *DENDRORNIS PUNCTIGULA* Ridgw.

*Dendrornis punctigula* Ridgw. Pr. U.S. N. Mus. xi. p. 544.

Three ♂ s, 3 ♀ s, from Nanegal, Intag, and Gualea, West Ecuador.

282. *DENDRORNIS OCELLATA* (Spix).

A male from Archidona, East Ecuador. Bill whitish horn-coloured at the tip and greyish horn-coloured at the base. Shot on a banana-tree.

283. *PICOLAPTES WARCEVIEZI* Cab. et Hein.

*Picolaptes warceviezi* Scl. Cat. B. xv. p. 149.

Five ♂ s, 3 ♀ s from Gualea, Intag, and Santo Domingo, Western Ecuador, and Baeza, Eastern Ecuador. In every locality where we shot these birds we found them on the trunks of fallen forest-trees. Doubtless they range to a lower altitude on the Western than on the Eastern Andes.

+ 284. *XIPHORHYNCHUS TROCHILIROSTRIS* (Licht.).

Two males from Santo Domingo, Western Ecuador. Bill reddish chrome-coloured.

285. *XIPHORHYNCHUS PUCHERANI* Lafr.

One male from Guanacillo, Western Ecuador, shot on the trunk of a banana-tree. Its stomach contained small weevils, which are common in the soft rotting parts of these trees.

Family FORMICARIIDÆ.

286. *THAMNOPHILUS MELANURUS* Gould.

One female from Archidona, Eastern Ecuador.

287. *THAMNOPHILUS LEUCONOTUS* Spix.

Two males from the headwaters of the Rio Napo. One

of the skins has the feathers on the middle of the abdomen tipped with white. These birds frequent the bushes around the Indians' huts.

+ 288. *THAMNOPHILUS IMMACULATUS* Lafr.

One male and two females from Santo Domingo and San Nicolas. The bare skin around the eyes is light blue in life, more intense in the male than in the female.

289. *THAMNOPHILUS ÆTHIOPS* Scl.

A male from the Coca, Upper Rio Napo. All the members of this genus appear to frequent the low thick bushes in the forest-clearings, especially where the ground has been newly cleared.

+ 290. *DYSITHAMNUS SEMICINEREUS* Scl.

A male and a female from the lower parts of the western side of Pichincha.

291. *DYSITHAMNUS LEUCOSTICTUS* Scl.

A single male from Baeza, Eastern Ecuador (5500 feet).

292. *DYSITHAMNUS SCHISTACEUS* d'Orb.

A male only from Archidona, Eastern Ecuador.

293. *DYSITHAMNUS UNICOLOR* Scl.

A male and a female from Gualea and San Nicolas respectively.

294. *THAMNOMANES GLAUCUS* Cab.

A male and a female from the Coca, Rio Napo. This bird frequents the clearings.

— 295. *MYRMOTHERULA SURINAMENSIS* (Gm.).

One male and two females from San Nicolas and Gualea, West Ecuador.

296. *MYRMOTHERULA HAUXWELLI* Scl.

A female from the Coca, Rio Napo.

+ 297. *MYRMOTHERULA MELÆNA* Scl.

Two males from Santo Domingo. One is apparently a young bird and has the abdomen slate-coloured.

† 298. *MYRMOTHERULA MENETRIESI* d'Orb.

Two males from Gualea, Western Ecuador, one being immature.

299. *FORMICIVORA CAUDATA* Scl.

Two males from Milligalli (6000 feet) and a female from Gualea.

300. *FORMICIVORA CONSOBRINA* Scl.

A male from San Nicolas and a female from Gualea.

301. *TERENURA HUMERALIS* Scl. et Salv.

*Terenura humeralis* Scl. et Salvin, P. Z. S. 1880, p. 59.

A male from Papallacta, Eastern Ecuador. It is apparently slightly immature, as the head is not quite so dark as the type specimen in the British Museum.

† 302. *MYRMECIZA EXSUL* Scl.

Three males from Santo Domingo and Guanacillo. These birds frequent the thick undergrowth in the forests, especially where the ground is swampy. The bare skin behind the eyes is light cobalt-blue, while a much darker shade of the same colour appears round the nostrils and at the base of the bill.

303. *HYPOCNEMIS MYIOTHERINA* (Spix).

A male from Baeza, Eastern Ecuador (5500 feet).

304. *PITHYS LEUCASPIS* Scl.

A male from Santo Domingo. Perhaps these birds are not rare there, but they are difficult to find, as they hop about on the ground under the thick undergrowth of the forests. Iris dark red.

305. *PHLOGOPSIS TRIVITTATA* Scl.

One male only, from near the mouth of the Coca, Rio Napo. Shot among the undergrowth on the edge of the forest, where these Ant-Thrushes hop about with a jerky movement of the tail. Iris dark brown; bare skin at the back of the eyes bright red. Bill black, but brownish towards the tip. In life the neck of this bird is singularly thin, which gives it a curious appearance. When it is skinned it

is only with difficulty that the skull will pass through the neck. The stomach of my specimen contained ants and small beetles.

306. *CHAMÆZA NOBILIS* Gould.

A male from the Coca, shot on the ground among the undergrowth of the forest. Iris bright red.

307. *GRALLARIA SQUAMIGERA* Prévost.

Two males, one of them immature, from the slopes of Pichincha above Quito. The young male has the head and back black and the tips of the feathers edged with light reddish brown. The breast is speckled with black and brown, which is much darker near the throat.

308. *GRALLARIA NUHALIS* (Scl.).

A male from the western side of Pichincha, shot at an altitude of about 9000 feet.

309. *GRALLARIA MONTICOLA* Lafr.

One adult male and two young, shot under the hedge-rows on the outskirts of Quito. The young have the head and back speckled with black and brown; their breasts are darker than in the adult bird and are marked down the centre with black; gape yellowish red.

310. *GRALLARIA RUFICAPILLA* Lafr.

Two males from Intag and Mindo, West Ecuador. Iris bright red. Like all other members of the genus, these birds keep out of sight as much as possible under the bushes and thick undergrowth. In the early mornings and evenings they may be met with in the more open parts.

311. *GRALLARIA HYPOLEUCA* Scl.

Four males, 1 female, from Pichincha and Papallacta, Western and Eastern Ecuador, obtained at altitudes of between 11,000 and 12,500 feet. This species we found frequenting the sides of the narrow watercourses on the Eastern Andes. Iris reddish brown.

312. *GRALLARIA RUFULA* Lafr.

Three males and 3 females from Pichincha and Papallacta (from 11,000 to 12,000 feet). A female from the former



mountain is much lighter on the vent than those from Papallacta. At the latter locality we found this bird frequenting the open meadows in the early morning.

Family PTEROPTOCHIDÆ.

313. SCYTALOPUS MAGELLANICUS (Lath.).

Four males and 1 female from Pichincha and Papallacta. The single male from the latter locality has the breast of a comparatively light slate-colour. The female is more rusty-looking on the wings than the males. We found these birds difficult to shoot, for they hop along the ground so quickly that they are lost to sight among the bushes at once.

314. SCYTALOPUS SENILIS Lafr.

One example from Pichincha, Western Andes, 13,000 feet, and one from Papallacta, Eastern Andes, 11,500 feet. Both are marked "males," but the Pichincha bird is decidedly the lightest on the throat and abdomen and is white above the nostrils. Both are brownish about the thighs and vent.

315. ACROPTERNIS ORTHONYX (Lafr.).

We shot two males and two females of this bird, one pair near the little village of Lloa and the other pair by the waterfall a thousand feet above Quito, both localities being on the eastern side of Pichincha. This is where Festa obtained the examples which Count Salvadori has described as *A. infuscatus*\*. I have compared our skins with those in the British Museum, and they appear to belong to typical *A. orthonyx*. The females are more rusty-looking on the breast and under parts.

[To be continued.]

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V.—Forty-four Days' Nesting in Andalusia.

By HEATLEY NOBLE, F.Z.S.

THE ornithology of the south of Spain has been so well worked out by the late Lord Lilford, Colonel Irby, Mr. Howard Saunders, Mr. Dresser, and others that it seems almost an

\* See 'Ibis,' 1900, p. 394.